FRONT ROYAL, June 4, 1863. Frement has driven Jackson to the wall. Yes terday morning Gen. Bayerd with his cavalry le from McDowell's column formed a junction with Fremont and Strasburg and attacked the rear of Jackson's retreating column. Six hundred prisoners have been taken, at more are constantly arriving at Strasburg. At 10 o'clock this morning Gen. Bayard had followed Jackson four miles be-

From all appearances, it was thought Jackson would make a stand there. Two-thirds of Ashby's cavalry are reported taken. Doct. Stanton of the let Pennsylvania cavalry was taken prisoner and then recaptured by Frement's Body Guard, who in the same charge took six pieces of artillery.

The railroad bridge across the north branch of the and Capt. Collis. nandoah, one mile this side of Strasburg, was car ried away this morning by the flood. The stream cannot be forded in several days.

sile from Front Royal, and this morning several pickets were wounded while on duty. The bridge across the Shenandonh at Laura Gap

was burned yesterday by the Rebels. FRONT ROYAL, Va., Saturday, June

Some excitement was occasioned last evening by a eport that a foreging party were fired upon by Rebel cavalry, about six miles out of this town. A seport also stated that some Rebel troops were encamped between two hills, eight or nine miles dismet. A body of infantry and cavalry were started this morning, to see if they could find them, but no igns of the enemy were discovered.

Three men were drowned in attempting to cross the Shenandoah, last night, named John Brown. ergeant in Company A, 12th Massachusette Regiment, Sergeant Fuller, Co. C, 13th Massachusetts, and the other, name unknown, belonged to the 98th New-York.

A boat, with fifteen men, was carried away, but but went ashore some two miles below-all saved.
FRONT BOYAL, Va., June 8, 1862. News from Gen. Shields's division states that a

nting party crossed the river at Columbian went to New-Market. They found that Jackson had retreated through there three days ago. His army had been reduced to about 5,000 men, the remainder baving scattered through the mountains, to save themselves. Gen. Fremont's army had followed them all the way, capturing wagons, prisonere, and supplies.

GEN. BANKS'S BETREAT.

Armee, from Strasburg, Va., to Willinmsport, Md., on the 24th and 25th days of May, 1869. HEADQUARTERS ARMY SERNANDOAM, June -, 1862.

d, that the enemy in very large force had descended

bits companies of the 6th New York, Cal. In the 1500 or 2000 companies where the state of the 1500 or 2000 companies of the 6th New York, failing the 1500 or 2000 companies where the 1500 or 2000 companies were sent new glatest to the 1500 system. Wheth had means by different routes, and descharged to from Frost Royal to Structure and the 1500 companies were sent new glatest to the 1500 companies were sent new glatest to the 1500 companies which had means to explore the read-leveling from Frost Royal to Structure, and the 1500 companies were not provided to the 1500 companies were in presented in the direction of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies were in presented in the direction of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies were in presented in the direction of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies were in presented in the direction of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies were in presented in the direction of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies were in presented of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies were in the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies of the 1500 companies were in the 1500 companies of the

New-Work



Bie Tribune.

Vol. XXII No. 6,608.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

miles from Strasburg, with the exception of the rear guard, still in front of Strasburg, when informa-tion was received from the front that the enemy had

attacked the train, and was in full possession of the road at Middletown. This report was confirmed by the return of inglitives, refugees and wagons, which came tumbling to the rear in fearful confusion.

It being apparent now that our immediate danger was in front, the troops were ordered to the head of the column and the train to the rear; and, in view of a possible necessity of our return to Strasburg, Captain James W. Abert, Topogr phi al Corps—who associated with him the Zonaves d'Afrique, Captain Colls—was ordered to prepare Cedar Creek Creek Bridge for the flames, no order to prevent a pursuit in that direction by the enemy. In the execution of this order, Capt. Abert and the Zonaves were cut off from the column, which they joined at Williamsport. They had at Straburg a very sharp conflict with the enemy, in which his cavalry suffered sever-ly. An interesting report of this affair will be found in the reports of Capt. Abert and Capt. Collis.

The left was occupied by the Third Brigade, Col. George H. Gordon commanding. The regiments were strongly posted, and near the center.

Their infantry opened on the right, and soon both lines were under heavy fire.

The left was occupied by the Third Brigade, Col. Dudley Donnelly, commanding.

The left was occupied by the Third Brigade, Col. Dudley Donnelly, commanding.

The line was weak compared with that of the enemy, but the troops were ported, and patiently awaited, as they nobly improved, their coming opportunity. The earliest movements of the enemy was they nobly improved, their coming opportunity. The earliest movement of cavalry a with the purpose of occupying a position in flank or rear. Gen. Hatch sent a detachment of cavalry and Capt. Collis.

Guerrilla parties have made their appearance one

mishers.

The 25th New-York, Lieut.-Col. Brown, was now brought up, and under a heavy fire of infantry and artillery, the enemy were driven back more than two miles from the pike. Col. Donnelly, being informed at that point by a critizen in great alarm that 4,600 men were in the woods teyond, the men were anxious to continue the fight; but as this would have defeated our object by the less of valuable time, with the exception of a small guard, they were ordered to resume the merch.

This affair occurred under my own observation,

This affair occurred under my own observation,

This affair occurred under my own observation, was soon reformed and continued its march in order.

such dire contusion as to have made a successful con-tinuation of our march impossible. Pending this contes, Col. Brodhead of the 1st Michigan Cavalry was ordered to advance, and, if possible, to cut his way through and occupy Winchester. It was the report of this energetic efficer that gave us the first assurance that our course was yet clear, and he was the first of our column to enter the town.

THE SECOND COMBAT.

When it was first reported that the enemy had maked between us and Winchester, Gen. Hatch ras ordered to advance, with all his available cavity, from Strasburg, leaving Col. DeForrest to over the rear and destroy stores not provided with ransportation. Major Vought, 5th New-York Cavity, had been previously ordered to reconnecter the rout Royal road, to ascertain the position of the sensy, whom he encountered in force near Middle. enemy, whom he encountered in force near Middle-town, and was compelled to fall back immediately, followed by the enemy's cavalry, infantry, and artillery. In this affair, five of our men were killed and several wounded. The enemy's loss is not

After repeated attempts to force a passage through After repeated attempts to force a passage through the lines of the enemy, now advanced to the pike, form the guard at Front Royal, Col. Kenly, let Maryland Regiment, commanding, burning the bridges and driving our troops toward Strasburg with great less. Owing to what was deemed an extravagant stremment of the enemy's strength, these reports were received with some distrust; but a regiment of infantry, with a strong detachment of cavalry, and a section of artillery, were immediately sent to resent one of the enemy in casek, and joined infantry, with a strong detachment of cavalry, and a section of artillery, were immediately sent to resent one of the enemy in casek, and joined the main column. At Newtown, however, refound Col. Gordon holding the enemy in casek, and joined in brigade. Major Collins, with three companies at the blood of the men like a trumpts. Soon after two squadrons of cavalry came dashing down the endors and the team of the anticipated support, and received the blood of the anticipated support, and received with deafening cheers. were received with some distrust; but a regiment of infantry, with a strong detachment of cavalry, and a insertion of artillery, were immediately sent to received or artillery, were immediately sent to receive of the cavalry left the road, dashed upon the enemy are advance of the anticipated support, and received with eadvance of the anticipated support, and received with deafening cheers.

Every man felt like turning back upon the enemy, but the advance of the anticipated support, and received with deafening cheers.

Every man felt like turning back upon the enemy. It proved to be the First Maryland cavalry, Lieut-Col Wetschky, sent out in the morning as a train guard. Hearing the guard. Advantage was taken of this time with the main body—the starring incident to reorganize our column, and the starring incident to reorganize our column, and the starring incident to recovalry that two squadrons of cavalry two squadrons of cavalry that two squadrons of cavalry two squadrons of cavalry that two squadrons of cavalry that two squadrons of cavalry two squadrons of cavalry two squadrons of ca

a sharp engagement o corred at the outposts. Soon after 4 o clock the artillery opened its fire, which was continued without cessation till the close of the

awaited, as they nobly improved, their coming opportunity. The earliest movements of the enemy were on our left, two regiments being seen to move as with the purpose of occupying a position in flank or rest. Gen. Hatch sent a detachment of cavalry to intercept this movement, when it was apparently abandoned. The enemy suffered very serious loss from the fire of our infantry on the left. One regiment is represented by persons present during the action, and after the field was evacuated, as nearly getting the representation body of the enemy was hidden during the early part of the action by the creat of the hill the report of fen. Williams, as worthy of commen-

cavalry suffered severely.

The part of the reorganized column, Col. Donnelly, commanding, encountered the enemy in force in Middletown, about thirteen miles from Winchester. The build that larger forces were in the rear. The brigade halted, and the 46th Pennsylvania, Col. Knipe, was ordered to penetrate the woods in the right and dislodge tree enemy s shirmishers. They were supported by a section of Cothran's New-York Battery. Five companies of the enemy's cavalry were discovered in an open field in the rear of the woods, and our artillery, masked at first by the infantry, opened fire upon them. They stood fire for awhile, bet at length retreated, pursued by our skingles.

A A while, bet at length retreated, pursued by our skingles.

The main body of the enemy was hidden during the early part of the action by the creat of the hill and the woods in the rear.

The main body of the enemy was hidden during the early part of the action by the creat of the woods in the rear.

The main body of the enemy was hidden during the early part of the action by the creat of the hill and their maneuvers indicated a purpose to turn us apon the Berryville road, where, it speared subsequently, they had placed a considerable force, with a view of preventing re-enforcements from Harper's so be a view of preventing re-enforcements from Harper's so be a view of preventing re-enforcements from Harper's so be rery. But the steady fire of our lines held them in check until a small portion of the troops on the right of our lines held them in the continuing and the woods under the erroneous impression that an order to withdraw had been given. No sconer was this observed by the enemy than his regiments awarmed upon the crest of the till, acvancing from the woods upon our right, which, still continuing its fire steadily, withdrew toward the town.

resume the march.

This effair occurred under my own observation, and I have great pleasure in vouching for the admirable conduct of the officers and men. We lost one man killed and some wounded.

This episode, with the change of front, occupied nearly an hour, but it saved our column. Had the enemy vigorously attacked our train while at the head of the column, it would have been thrown into such dire continuous as to have made a successful continuous as to have made a successful continuous that the column is to have made a successful continuous that the column is to have made a successful continuous that the column is to have made a successful continuous that the column is consistent to the column is the column in the column is consistent to the c This engagement the bours.

The forces engaged were greatly unequal. Indisposed to accept the early rumons concerning the enemy's strength, I reported to the department that it was about 15,000. It is now conclusively shown that not less than 25,000 men were in position, and could have been brought into action. On the right that left, their great superiority of numbers were

I have stated.

My own command consisted of two brisades of less than 4,000 men, all told, with 900 cavalry, ten Parrott guns, and one battery of 6-pounders, smooth bore cannon. To this should be added the 10th Maine Regiment of infantry, and five companies of Maryland cavalry, stationed at Winchester, which were engaged in the action. The loss of the enemy was treble that of ours in killed and wounded. In prisoners ours greatly exceeded their.

Officers whose word I cannot doubt, have stated as the result of their own observation, that our men were fired upon from private dwellings in passing through Winchester; but I am credibly informed, and gladly believe, that the atrocities said to have through Winchester; but I am credibly informed, and gladly believe, that the atrocities said to have been perpetrated upon our wounded soldiers by the Rebelt, are greatly exaggerated or entirely untivident of the control of the course, hoping there to meet with re-enforcementative troops moving in three parallel columns, each protected by an efficient rear guard. Pursuit by the enemy was prompt and vigorous, but our movements were rapid and without loss.

A lew unles from Winchester the sound of the stars whistle, heard in the direction of Marrinsburg.

fellow this movement.

JACKSON'S ARMY REDUCED TO 5,000

and soon after 9 o'clock the column was on the march—Col. Donnelly in front, Col. Gordon in the center, and Gen. Hatch in the rear.

A STAMPEDE.

The column had parsed Cedar Creek, about three miles from Strasburg, with the exception of the miles from Strasburg, with the exception of the rear guard, still in front of Strasburg, when informs a sharp engagement o correct at the outposts. Boon after 4 o'clock the artillery opened its fire, which are exercised to their charge. Services and sacrifices like these ought to entitle them to some more important recognition of the fact. The report of the medical director, Surgeon will be described to exercise and sacrifices like these ought to entitle them to some more important recognition of the fact. The report of the medical director, Surgeon will be described to exercise and sacrifices like these ought to entitle them to some more important recognition of the fact. The report of the medical director, Surgeon will be described to exercise and sacrifices like these ought to entitle them to some more important recognition of the fact. The report of the medical director, Surgeon will be described to exercise and sacrifices like these ought to entitle them to some more important recognition of the fact. The report of the medical director, Surgeon will be described to exercise and sacrifices like these ought to entitle them to some more important recognition of the fact. The report of the medical director, surgeon will be described to exercise and sacrifices like these ought to entitle them to some more important recognition of the fact. The report of the medical director, surgeon will be described to exercise and sacrifices like these ought to entitle them to some more important recognition of the fact and salvant and the more and sacrifices are a discovered to the middle and the more and sacrifices are a discovered to the middle and the more and sacrifices are a discovered to the middle and the more and sacrifices are a discovered to the

My w. warmest thanks are due to the officers an

attendant combats, especially to Brig.-Gen. A. S. Wilhams, commanding the division; Gen. George S. Greene, and Gen. L. W. Crawford, who had reported for duty, but were yet unassigned to separate commands. They accompanied the column throughout the march, and rendered me most valuable assistance. My thanks are also due to the gentlemen of my staff-Major D. D. Parkins Chi gentlemen of my

The Signal Corps, Lieut. W. W. Rowley com-

manding, rendered most valuable service on the field and in the march. There abould be some pro-vision for the prompt promotion of officers and men so brave and useful as those composing this corps. The safety of the supplies and train is in a great degree due to the discretion, experience and untail-ing energy of Capt. S. H. H. Holabird and Capt. E. G. Beckwith, United States Army. the honor to be, with great respect, your obedies.
N. P. BANKS, Major-Gen. Commanding.

FROM GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

NO GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

FIRING ON OUR BRIDGE BUILDERS.

WO INTERRUPTION TO OPERATIONS.

THE LOSSES IN THE BATTLE OF

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862. Dispatches received at the War Department state that all is quiet in front of Richmond, except an occasional cannonading at our forces employed in bridge operations, but which does not retard their progress.

HEADQUARTERS, June 8, 1862. The Rebels opened with artiflery yesterday aftersoon on the pickets of Gen. Sumper, they having advanced to a new position. No harm was done,

and the firing soon ceased. A Richmond paper of Friday has been received. It gives no details of the late battle. They claim, usual, a brilliant victory. Is states that the

flage of truce asking permission to bury his dead, both

It gives the loss in one regiment at 140 killed and wounded, evidently showing that they consider it to their interest to disclose the news of their defeat to

the public by degrees; thus preventing a panic. Gen. Prim and staff, of Spain, arrived to-day and paid their respects to Gen. McClellan.

Three deserters, who arrived to-day from Richmond, state that there was great excitement in that city for fear that the James River River would rise fficiently to allow our gunboats to pass over the obstructions. The excitement was so great that many of the citizens were leaving. They confirm

the wounding of Gen. Johnson. This being Sunday, everything is quiet.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862. The following statement of the lose in the battle of fair Oaks has been received at the War Department; Hon. E. M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

Statement of the killed, wounded, and missing of

Tetal..... 690 3,627 1,225

The grand total of killed, wounded, and missin ,739. A nominal list will be furnished as soon as the data can be received.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-Gen. Commanding

Picket Skirmishing-Rebel Force on Sa urday 60,000 Their Loss in Killed and Wounded 10.000.

on a Correspondent of The N. Y. Tribene.

From a Correspondent of The N. Y. Tribens.

Savage's Station's Va., Thursday Evening, May 5, 1802.

I have just returned from the outer pickets on the line of the railroad. At that point our forces occupy about the same position as they did on Saturday morning last. There has been considerable picket firing to-day, and several persons were killed on both sides. Two contrabands arrived at Gen. Summer's headquarters to-day, direct from Richmond. They state the reported loss of the Rebels in killed, wounded and missing at 10,000, and that the force brought against us under Gen. Johnston was about 60,000, with whom he expected to capture all the Union forces south of the Chickshominy. The negroes report that during all Saturday night and Sunday every vehicle in Richmond, as well as the cars, were engaged in removing the enemy's wounded. were engaged in removing the enemy's wounded. Our loss of Saturday and Sanday cannot fall much ehort of 5,000.

FROM GEN. MITCHEL'S ARMY.

ROUT OF THE REBELS AT CHATTANOOGA.

Wagons, Ammunition, and Supplies Captured.

Washington, Saterday, June 7, 1903.
Dispatches have been received at the War Department from Gen. Mitchel, dated at Huntaville, Ala. June 6, stating that an expedition, under command of Gen. Nagley, had driven the enemy, commanded by Gen. Adams, from Winchester, through Jasper, back to Chattanooga, and atterly defeated and rou hem at that point.

Baggage-wagons, ammunition, and supplies ha fallen into our hands. Still more important results may be expects

Ser- INVESTMENT OF CHARLESTON. MEMPHIS OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS

SHARP ENGAGEMENT AT STONO. The Blockade of the Great River Removed

CAPTURE OF REBEL STRAMERS. COMMUNICATION WITH NEW-ORLEANS RESUMED.

The U.S. gunboat Bienville arrived last night with three steamers in tow, which were captured off Charleston in attempting to run the blockade. Their names are the Providence, Lacroilla, and Rebecca, all from Nassan.

She left Port Royal on Monday last. The Presi dent's revocal of Gen. Hunter's proclamation was well received at Port Royal.

Gen. Hunter had organized a brigade of contra bands, and was about to assign them to building intrenchments and fortifications.

A sharp engagement had occurred with the Rebel batteries at Stono. The Union forces were virtually investing Charles

Island while being chased by the blockading vessels,

and is still aground. The schoener Cora, prize to the Keystone State, is

The Bienville sailed from this port some two months ago with ammunition, &c., for the blocksoing squadron, also supplying the gunboats at Mosquito Inlet, since which time she has been on the blockade off Charleston. During her stay there she captured the two English screw steamers Stettin and Patras also three valuable schooners while endeavoring to run the blockade. The steamers were sent to New-York; the schooners she towed to this port. The aggregate estimated value of these prizes is about \$400,000.

The Stettin is loaded with 1,000 boxes tes, 200 cases of champagne, 40 tuns of brandy, and a large cargo of assorted stores, valued in all at between \$200,000 and \$390,000.

The Patras is loaded with arms and ammunition coffee, liquors, &c. Among the former are 50 cases

of arms and 75 tuns of powder. She brings to this port over 100 passengers-chiefly

orews of prizes captured.

The following is a list of her officers:
Commander, J. R. M. Mulianey; Lieutenant and Executive Officer. A. E. R. Benham; Acting Masters, Frank Smith, John A. Rodgers, John A. Barclay, and Edward H. Sheffield: Surgeon, lease T. Costee: Paymaster, Wn. Wallace Goodwin; Engineers—Chief, Wm. F. Wright; 2d Assistant, Henry Hill; 3d do., Jared Day, James, Fountain, and Bernard Kerley; Gunner, Joseph Rmith; Paymaster's Cierk, Gidson P. Smith: Acting Master's Mater, William W. Brant and Frank H. William

Thirty-one of the crew, discharged, of United following prizes: Steamer Stettin, 19; steamer Pasteamer Elicabeth, 7; schooner Cora, 17, White Oak swamps; that Gen. McClellan had sent

> OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMANDER MULLANY Washington, Saturday, June 7, 1862. Commander Mullany, of the United States steams Bienville, off Port Royal, reports to the Navy Department, under date of May 30, that he captured three schooners, showing British colors, about 25 miles south-cast of Charleston bar. He says in his report, "When first discovered, two of the vessels were at anchor with their sails furled, and the third was under sail. Immediately afterward all the vesmade sail and attempted to escape. The first are in pursuit. vessel captured was called the Providence of Names. N. P. She cleared at that port for Baltimore, Md. and had a cargo of salt and cigars. Commander and prisoners are now in our han Mullany believes the register to be spurious, as it had tirely out of her course if bound north, and her at-

tempted escape, led him to capture ber. The second vessel captured was called the Rebecca of Nassau, N. P. She cleared for St. John, N. B., and had a cargo of salt in sacks. Her register is believed to be spurious for the same reasons as that of

the Providence.

The third vessel captured was called the Lacroilla, of Nassua, N. P. She cleared from that port for St. John, and has an assorted cargo of groceries, &c., such as soap oil, lard, and matches. Her register, like those of the two others is doubtless epurious. The crews of all these vessels freely admitted that they were bound to Charleston.

The kupercargo of the Lacroilla informed Commander Mullany they came out of Charleston on the night of the 28th April, and that they had been waiting for two or three days for an opportunity to run in again, when we fell in with her. As into March 18 the War Department of Memphis, was received at the War Department of Memphis, was received at the War Department. [Copy of Col. Elett's Dispatch.]

Oprostra Mangains, Finday, June 6, 18 to Hoo. Enward M. Stanton, June 8, 1862. The Rebel gunboats mad opened a vigorous freupon our gunboats, which was returned with equal spirit.

I ordered the Queen, my flag-ship, to pass between the gunboats and run down anesd of them upon the two rams of the enemy, which first boldly stood their ground. Cel. Ellett, in the Monarch, of which Capt. Doyden is First Master, followed gallantly. The Rebel rams endeavored to back down stream, and then to turn and run, but the movement was fatal to them.

again, when we fell in with her. Ac ing Master

Nine of the Southern wounded on board the State of Maine passed themselves off for Union men when

THE REREL FLEET DESTROYED.

Special Dispatch to The N. T Tribune.

MENTHIS, Friday, June 6, via Came, Jane 8, 1863

We have had a glorious gunboat victory this
morning off Memphis. Five Union gunboats and three rams destroyed and captured seven of the enemy's gunboats and rame under Montgomery. One

Rebel boat escaped. One Union ram only was in-jured. One hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded, and one hundred captured. No Unionists were hurt. Memphis was quietly occupied. There demonstration. The people seemed satisfied. There are two Unionists to one Secessionist here. The Rebel flag on the bluff was one down with applause.

The stars and stripes have been raised over the Post Office. The stores are all closed. Only 500 bales of cotton and but little sugar were destroyed. Large mantities are yet concealed.

The citizens are despondent of the Rebel cause. Beauregard declared at Columbus, Miss., that there would be no more regular fighting, but that a guerrilla warfare would be waged.

Flag-Officer Farragut is below Vickeburg.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862. Advices have been received from Commodorn bavis, at Memphis, amounting a battle between bit cet, aided by Col. Ellet's ram flotilla, and the Rebet cet of eight gunboate and rams.

ment commenced at 5:30 on the m ing of the 6th inst., and ended at 7 in a running fight the end of which was the capture or sinking of sever of the Rebel fleet. One escaped by superior speed. Col. Ellet, who is seriously but not dangerou wounded, is highly complimented for his gallants

Memphis surrendered immediately after the onragement, and was placed under military authority. The following dispatch has been received at the

Navy Department:

U. S. STRANKE BERTON, OFF MARPELS,

Priday, June 6, 1981.

To Hon. Gidnon Walles, Secretary of the Navy.

Sir: I arrived here last evening at 9 o'clock, necompanied by the mortar fleet under Capt. Maynaanchored a mile and a half above the city.

This morning I discovered the Rebel ficet, which

had been reënforced, and now consisted of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levec. The engagement, which commenced at 5:30 a.m., and ended at 7, terminated in a running fight. I was ably supported by the ram fleet, under com-mand of Col. Etlett, who was conspicuous for his gallantry, and is seriously hurt, but not dangerously

The result of the action was the capture or d struction of seven vessels of the Rebel

The General Beauregard, blown up and burned. The Geu. Sterling Price, one wheel carried away The Jeff. Thompson set on fire by a shell burned, and magazine blown up.

The Sumter badly cut up by shot, but will be re The Little Rebel, boiler exploded by shot, and otherwise injured, but will be repaired.

Beside this, one of the Rebel boats was sunk it the beginning of the action; ber name is not known. A boat, supposed to be the Van Dorn, escaped from the flotilla by her superior speed. Two rams

The officers and crews of the Rebel boats endeav ored to take to the shore: many of their wounded

The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the Col. Fitch came down at 11 o'clock, and bas taker

military possession. C. H. DAVIS, Flag-Officer Com'g pro tem

fatal to them.

The Queen struck one of them fairly, and for a

owner, Antonio Salcedo, of Havana, admitted they had tried to get into Charleston, and be had urged the master to either go in or endeavor to go away, as they would surely be captured.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WOOL—UNSUCCESSFUL.

DODGE BY REBEL PRISONERS—WOUNDED SAILED FOR PHILADELPHIA.

FORTRESS MORNOE, Saturday, June 7, 1962.

Gen. Wool left to-night. The whole garrison paraded in the Fortress and escorted him and staff, together with Gen. Dix and staff, to the wharf.

Nine of the Southern wounded on board the State at the War Department this evening:

at the War Department this evening: OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, Friday, June 6, 1862, }

of Maine passed themselves off for Union men when interrogated by the surgeons. Their deception was discovered this morning. All the wounded prisoners on board have been put ashore.

The S. H. Spaulding has sailed with wounded for Philadelphia. The list has already been telegraphed.

BALTIMORE, June 2, 1862.

Gen. Wool and staff arrived this morning. The General has his headquarters at the Eutaw House. A telegraph line, connecting his establishment with the telegraph office, has been put up, for the convenience of efficers of the army and navy who quarter there.

OPTOBLIS MENTHER, June 6, 1861, 3 to 16 to 20 to

Hee Pifth Page.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS